Call to Order

Public Participation

Approve December 10, 2019 Plan Commission Minutes

**New Business**
- Discuss Comprehensive Plan and vote recommendation to the Village Board
- Discuss proposed amendments to Shoreline Zoning

Set Next Meeting Date

Adjourn
MEMORANDUM

To: Village of Winneconne Plan Commission

From: David Porter, Village Administrator

Date: January 14, 2020

Re: Options for amending Chapter 559, Section 9(B) Setbacks from navigable waters

As directed at our last meeting, I confirmed with the Village Attorney and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources that the Village has authority to enact and amend shoreline zoning ordinances independent of Winnebago County. Please find attached to this memo a copy of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 117, which governs the City and Village Shoreland-Wetland Protection Program. I have highlighted the section that outlines the process for villages to amend their shoreland-wetland zoning regulations. Moving forward, there should remain no doubt that we have the authority to create and amend our own shoreland-wetland zoning regulations in collaboration with the DNR, as I described earlier and as reiterated in the attached document.

At tonight’s meeting, we have the opportunity to select one of three options with respect to Chapter 559, Section 16 of the Village Code of Ordinances, establishing the setback of primary structures from navigable waters:

**Option 1: Retain the current 25-foot setback**
(A) Except as provided in Sec. 559-15, for lots that abut navigable water, all buildings and structures, except piers, marinas, boathouses, and similar uses which require a lesser setback as determined by the Zoning Administrator shall be set back at least 25 feet from the ordinary high-water line and elevated at least two feet above the experienced high water elevation unless otherwise specified by a floodplain zoning chapter.

**Option 2: Adopt a setback equal to the lesser of 25 feet or the average of the adjacent lots**
(A) Except as provided in Sec. 559-15, for lots that abut navigable water, all buildings and structures, except piers, marinas, boathouses, and similar uses which require a lesser setback as determined by the Zoning Administrator shall be set back at least 25 feet or the average setback of the principal building on the adjacent lots, whichever is greater, from the ordinary high-water line and elevated at least two feet above the experienced high water elevation unless otherwise specified by a floodplain zoning chapter.

**Option 3: Combine a 25-foot setback with a maximum 35-foot setback from the road**
(A) Except as provided in Sec. 559-15, for lots that abut navigable water, all buildings and structures, except piers, marinas, boathouses, and similar uses which require a lesser setback as determined by the Zoning Administrator shall be set back at least 25 feet from the ordinary high-water line and elevated at least two feet above the experienced high water elevation unless
otherwise specified by a floodplain zoning chapter. The principal building or structure on a lot that abuts navigable water shall be set back from the road no less than 25 feet and no more than 35 feet.

Option 1 maintains the status quo, which has worked well for the past several decades. Option 2 would offer shoreline residents a measure of protection against neighbors building close to the water and potentially blocking their view. It would significantly reduce the buildable area on many waterfront lots in the Village and would force homeowners to apply for variances to improve or rebuild homes on many waterfront lots. Option 3 would offer residents a similar measure of protection against neighbors building close to the water by establishing a maximum distance from the road. Compared with Option 2, it would be easier to enforce. It would not prevent someone from building a mega-mansion that uses most or all of the buildable area on a large waterfront lot.
Chapter NR 117

WISCONSIN'S CITY AND VILLAGE SHORELAND-WETLAND PROTECTION PROGRAM

NR 117.01 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum standards for city and village shoreland-wetland zoning ordinances to accomplish the shoreland protection objectives of s. 281.31, Stats. Cities and villages are required by s. 62.231 and 61.351, Stats., to adopt shoreland-wetland zoning ordinances within 6 months after receipt of final wetland inventory maps, which have been prepared by the department under s. 23.32, Stats.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1983, No. 335, eff. 12-1-83; correction made under s. 13.93 (2m) (a) 7., Stats., Register, October, 1999, No. 526.

NR 117.02 Applicability. (1) The provisions of this chapter are applicable to the adoption, administration and enforcement of city and village shoreland-wetland zoning ordinances adopted under s. 62.231 and 61.351, Stats. Unless specifically exempted by law, all cities and villages, towns, counties and, when s. 13.48 (13), Stats., applies, state agencies are required to comply with, and obtain all necessary permits, under local shoreland-wetland zoning ordinances.

(2) If a city or village ordinance adopted under s. 62.23, 61.35 or 67.50, Stats., affecting wetlands in a shoreland area is more restrictive than an ordinance enacted under s. 62.231 or 61.351, Stats., affecting the same lands, it continues to be effective in all respects to the extent of the greater restrictions, but not otherwise.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1983, No. 335, eff. 12-1-83.

NR 117.03 Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter:

(1) "City planning agency" means a city planning commission created under s. 62.23 (1), Stats., a board of public land commissioners created under s. 27.11, Stats., or a committee of the city council which acts on matters pertaining to city planning.

(2) "Department" means the department of natural resources.

(3) "Environmental control facility" means any facility, temporary or permanent, which is reasonably expected to abate, reduce or aid in the prevention, measurement, control or monitoring of noise, air or water pollutants, solid waste and thermal, radiation or other pollutants, including facilities installed principally to supplement or to replace existing property or equipment not meeting or allegedly not meeting acceptable pollution control standards or which are to be supplemented or replaced by other pollution control facilities.

(4) "Farm drainage ditch" means any artificial channel which drains water from lands which are currently used for agricultural purposes.

(5) "Floodplain" means the land which has been or may be covered by flood water during the "regional flood," as that term is defined in s. NR 116.03. The floodplain includes the floodway and the flood fringe.

(6) "High-water mark" means the mark left by water at its highest level.

(7) "Navigable water" or "navigable waters," as defined in s. 281.31 (2) (d), Stats., means Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, all natural inland lakes within this state and all streams, ponds, sloughs, fjowages and other waters within the territorial limits of this state, including the Wisconsin portion of boundary waters, which are navigable under the laws of this state. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule, a shoreland zoning ordinance required under s. 59.692, Stats., or this chapter or a wetland zoning ordinance required under s. 61.351 or 62.231, Stats., and this chapter does not apply to lands adjacent to farm drainage ditches if:

(a) Such lands are not adjacent to a navigable stream or river;

(b) Those parts of the drainage ditches adjacent to these lands were nonnavigable streams before ditching; and

(c) Such lands are maintained in nonstructural agricultural use.

Note: In Manisch v. Public Service Commission, 261 Wis. 492 (1953), the Wisconsin Supreme Court held that a stream is navigable in fact if it is capable of supporting navigation. In Dieringer v. Co., Inc., v. Department of Natural Resources, 70 Wis. 2d 936 (1972), the court also held that a stream need not be navigable in its normal or natural condition to be navigable in fact. The Dieringer opinion indicates that it is proper to consider artificial conditions, such as beaver dams, where such conditions have remained long enough to make a stream useful as a highway for recreation or commerce, and to consider ordinarily recurring seasonal fluctuations, such as spring floods, in determining the navigability of a stream.

(9) "Ordinary high-water mark" means the point on the bank or shore upon which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics.

Note: Where the bank or shore of any particular course is such a character that it is difficult or impossible to ascertain where the point of ordinary high-water mark is, recourse may be had to the opposite bank of a stream or to other places on the shore of a lake or fjowage to determine whether a given stage of water is above or below the ordinary high-water mark.

(10) "Ordinary high-water mark" means the point on the bank or shore upon which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics.

Note: Where the bank or shore of any particular course is such a character that it is difficult or impossible to ascertain where the point of ordinary high-water mark is, recourse may be had to the opposite bank of a stream or to other places on the shore of a lake or fjowage to determine whether a given stage of water is above or below the ordinary high-water mark.

(11) "Ordinary high-water mark" means the point on the bank or shore upon which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1983, No. 335, eff. 12-1-83; correction in (9) made under s. 13.93 (2s) (a) 7., Stats., Register, September, 1995, No. 477; corrections in (7) and (9) made under s. 13.93 (2s) (a) 1. and 7., Stats., Register, October, 1999, No. 526.

Published under s. 35.93, Stats. Updated on the first day of each month. Entire code is always current. The Register date on each page is the date the chapter was last published.
NR 117.05 Shoreland–wetland protection standards. (1) Establishment of shoreland–wetland zoning regulations. (a) City and village review of preliminary wetland inventory maps. Before the department prepares final Wisconsin wetlands inventory maps:

1. The department shall transmit to the appropriate city or village officials copies of preliminary wetland inventory maps for that city or village.

2. The city or village shall have 90 days to review the preliminary maps unless the review period is extended by written approval of the department, but in no case shall the review period extend for more than 180 days.

3. The city or village may hold a public hearing to solicit public comments on the preliminary maps. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published as a class I notice under ch. 59BS, Stats.

4. On or before the last day of the review period, the city or village shall return the preliminary maps to the department. If city or village officials believe that the preliminary maps are inaccurate, discrepancies shall be noted on the maps with an accompanying narrative explaining the problem areas.

5. The department shall schedule a meeting with city or village officials within 30 days of the return of the preliminary maps if the city or village has indicated that it believes that there are inaccuracies on the preliminary maps.

6. After meeting with city or village officials to discuss apparent map inaccuracies, the department shall, at department expense, consult available soil survey maps and conduct on-site inspections, if necessary, in order to evaluate the city or village recommendations, and shall then prepare, adopt and deliver to the city or village the final wetland inventory maps for that city or village.

7. The adoption of a final wetland inventory map is a final decision of the department and may be reviewed as provided in ch. 227, Stats.

(b) City and village adoption of shoreland–wetland zoning regulations. 1. Except as provided in subd. 2 or 3, each city and village shall adopt an ordinance or an amendment to an existing ordinance or zoning code which creates a shoreland–wetland zoning district for all wetlands of 5 acres or more, and all portions of wetlands of 5 acres or more, which are shown on the final wetland inventory maps and which are located in shorelands within the incorporated area of the city or village. Such ordinance or amendment shall be adopted within 6 months after receipt of the final wetland inventory maps prepared by the department which cover that city or village. Cities and villages have the option of zoning any wetlands within their incorporated area, including wetlands which are less than 5 acres in size, except those wetlands described in subd. 2.

2. Subdivision 1 is not applicable to:

a. Any wetlands which are filled, prior to the date on which the city or village receives applicable final wetland inventory maps, in a manner that affects their wetland characteristics to the extent that the area would no longer meet the definition of wetland in s. NR 117.03; or

b. Any wetlands between the ordinary high-water mark and a bulkhead line established prior to May 7, 1982, under s. 30.11, Stats., that are located on the seaward side of the bulkhead line.

3. Subdivision 1 is not applicable to any wetlands which the city or village rezones at the time that shoreland–wetland zoning regulations are initially adopted, if the city or village and the department have determined that such rezoning will have no significant adverse impact upon the wetland functions listed in subd. (4) (d). The provisions of subd. (4) (d) to (h) are applicable to such rezoning. In order to rezone certain mapped wetlands at the time that shoreland–wetland zoning regulations are initially adopted, the city or village shall publish a separate class II notice and hold a separate public hearing on the proposed rezoning in conjunction with the public hearing on the adoption of the shoreland–wetland zoning ordinance, or amendment to an existing ordinance or zoning code, which is required by subd. 1.

4. A public hearing shall be held on the ordinance or amendment to an existing ordinance or zoning code, which creates a shoreland–wetland zoning district, as required by s. 62.23 (7) (d) 2. Stats. The appropriate district office of the department shall be provided with a copy of the proposed shoreland–wetland ordinance or amendment, and with written notice of the public hearing at least 10 days prior to such hearing.

(2) Permitted uses in shoreland–wetland zoning districts. Within shoreland–wetland zoning districts, cities and villages may permit, prohibit, or authorize as a special exception (conditional use) the following uses subject to the provisions of chs. 30 and 31, Stats., and other local ordinances and state and federal laws, if applicable:

(a) Hiking, fishing, trapping, hunting, swimming, snowmobiling and boating.

(b) The harvesting of wild crops, such as marsh hay, ferns, moss, wild rice, berries, tree fruits and tree seeds, in a manner that is not injurious to the natural reproduction of such crops and that does not involve filling, draining, dredging, ditching, tilting, or excavating.

(c) The practice of silviculture, including the planting, thinning and harvesting of timber, provided that no filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tilting or excavating is done except as required for:

1. Temporary water level stabilization measures to alleviate abnormally wet or dry conditions which would have an adverse impact on the conduct of silvicultural activities if not corrected.

2. The construction and maintenance of roads necessary to conduct silvicultural activities, as permitted under par. (b). Note: Local units of government, in the development and application of ordinances which apply to shoreland areas, must consider other programs of measurable and other state regulations affecting the lands to be regulated, e.g., regulations and management practices applicable to state and county forests and lands entered under the forest cropland and woodland tax law programs.

(d) The pasturing of livestock and the construction and maintenance of fences, provided that no filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tilting or excavating is done, except limited filling and excavating necessary for the construction and maintenance of fences.

(e) The cultivation of agricultural crops if cultivation can be accomplished without filling, flooding, or artificial drainage of the wetland through ditching, tilting, dredging or excavating except for:

1. Flooding, diking and dam construction, and ditching for the purpose of growing and harvesting cranberries.

2. The maintenance and repair of existing farm drainage ditches, where permissible under s. 30.20, Stats., or of other existing agricultural drainage systems (such as tiling) to restore the functional drainage of existing agricultural lands, including the minimum amount of filling necessary to dispose of dredged spoil, provided that the filling is permissible under ch. 30, Stats., and that the dredged spoil is placed on existing spoil banks where possible; or

3. The construction and maintenance of roads necessary for agricultural cultivation, as permitted under par. (b).

(f) The construction and maintenance of duck blinds provided that no filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tilting or excavating is done.

(g) The construction and maintenance of nonresidential buildings provided that:

1. The building is used solely in conjunction with the raising of waterfowl, minnows or other wetland or aquatic animals, or used solely for some other purpose which is compatible with wetland preservation;
2. The building cannot as a practical matter be located outside the wetland;
3. The building does not exceed 500 square feet in size; and
4. No filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling or excavating is done, except limited filling and excavating necessary to provide structural support for the building.

(h) The construction and maintenance of piers, docks, walkways, observation decks and trail bridges, provided that no filling, flooding, dredging, draining, ditching, tiling or excavating is done, except limited filling and excavating necessary for the installation of pilings.

(i) The establishment and development of public and private parks and recreation areas, outdoor education areas, historic, natural and scientific areas, game refuges and closed areas, fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects, game farms and wildlife preserves, and public boat launching ramps, provided that:
1. No filling or excavating is done except for limited filling and excavating necessary for the development of boat launching ramps, swimming beaches or the construction of park shelters or similar structures.
2. Any private development allowed under this paragraph shall be used exclusively for the permitted purpose.
3. The construction and maintenance of roads necessary for the uses permitted under this paragraph may be permitted if the requirements of par. (k) are met.

4. Ditching, excavating, dredging, diking and dam construction may be allowed in game refuges and closed areas, fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects, game farms, and wildlife areas provided that they are done for the purpose of improving wildlife habitat or to otherwise enhance wetland values.

5. The construction and maintenance of electric and telephone transmission lines and water, gas and sewer distribution lines, and related facilities, provided that:
1. Such lines cannot as a practical matter be located outside the wetland; and
2. Any filling, excavating, ditching or draining necessary for such construction or maintenance is done in a manner designed to minimize the adverse impact upon the natural functions of the wetland listed under sub. (4) (d).

(m) The installation and maintenance of sealed tiles for the purpose of draining lands outside the shoreland--wetland zoning district provided that such installation or maintenance is done in a manner designed to minimize the adverse impact upon the natural functions of the shoreland--wetland listed under sub. (4) (d).

(a) The maintenance, repair, replacement, and reconstruction of existing county, city and village highways and bridges.

Note: Activities affecting waters of the state as defined in s. 281.01 (10), Stats., which are carried out under the direction and supervision of the department of transportation in connection with highway and bridge design, location, construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair, are not subject to the prohibitions or approval requirements specified under s. 281.01, 281.11, 201.15, 201.25, 50.155, 50.25, 59.603, 61.351, 62.351, 87.35 or chs. 281 to 285 or 287 to 299, Stats., except s. 281.48, Stats., if they are carried out in accordance with intergovernmental liaison procedures established by the department of natural resources and the department of transportation for the purpose of minimizing the adverse environmental impact, if any, of the activity. However, at the earliest practical time prior to the commencement of these activities, the department of transportation is required to notify the department of natural resources of the location, nature and extent of the proposed work that may affect the waters of the state, under s. 30.002, Stats.

(o) The maintenance and repair of existing non--agricultural drainage ditches, where permissible under s. 30.20, Stats., or of other existing non--agricultural drainage systems (such as tiling) to restore pre-existing levels of drainage, including the minimum amount of filling necessary to dispose of dredged spoil, provided that the filling is permissible under ch. 30, Stats., and the dredged spoil is placed on existing spoil banks where possible.

(3) PROHIBITED USES IN SHORELAND--WETLAND ZONING DISTRICTS. Any use not listed in sub. (2) is prohibited in a shoreland--wetland zoning district unless the wetland, or a portion thereof, is rezoned by amendment of the city or village shoreland--wetland zoning ordinance in accordance with s. 62.23 (7) (d) 2., Stats., and the procedures outlined in sub. (4).

(4) AMENDING SHORELAND--WETLAND ZONING REGULATIONS.
(a) Official amendments to the existing ordinance or zoning code are required for all changes to shoreland--wetland zoning regulations. Such amendments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of s. 62.23 (7) (d) 2., Stats.

(b) A copy of each proposed text or map amendment shall be submitted to the appropriate district office of the department within 5 days of the submission of the proposed amendment to the city or village planning agency.

(c) All proposed text and map amendments to shoreland--wetland zoning regulations shall be referred to the city or village planning agency, and a public hearing shall be held as required by s. 62.23 (7) (d) 2., Stats. The appropriate district office of the department shall be notified in writing of the public hearing at least 10 days prior to such hearing.

(d) In order to ensure that the shoreland protection objectives in s. 281.34, Stats., will be accomplished, the city or village shoreland--wetland zoning ordinance or amendment, a city or village may not rezone a wetland in a shoreland--wetland zoning district, or any portion thereof, if the proposed rezoning may result in a significant adverse impact upon any of the following:
1. Storm and floodwater storage capacity;
2. Maintenance of dry season stream flow or the discharge of groundwater to a wetland, the recharge of groundwater from a wetland to another area or the flow of groundwater through a wetland;
3. Filtering or storage of sediments; nutrients, heavy metals or organic compounds that would otherwise drain into navigable waters;
4. Shoreline protection against soil erosion;
5. Fish spawning, nesting, nursery or feeding grounds;
6. Wildlife habitat; or
7. Areas of special recreational, scenic or scientific interest, including scarce wetland types and habitat of endangered species.

(e) If the department determines that the proposed rezoning may have a significant adverse impact upon any of the criteria
listed in par. (d), the department shall notify city or village officials of its determination either prior to or during the public hearing held on the proposed amendment.

(1) The appropriate district office of the department shall be provided with:

1. A copy of the recommendations and report, if any, of the city or village planning agency on the proposed text or map amendment within 10 days after the submission of those recommendations to the city council or village board; and

2. Written notice of the city council or village board's action on the proposed text or map amendment within 10 days after the action is taken.

(a) If the city council or village board approves the proposed amendment and the department determines, after review as required by s. NR 117.06 (2) (e), that the city or village shoreland–wetland zoning ordinance if so amended will no longer comply with requirements of s. 62.231 or 61.351, Stats., this chapter, the department shall, after notice and hearing, adopt a complying ordinance for the city or village under s. 62.231 (6) or 61.351 (6), Stats.

(b) If the department has notified the city or village planning agency that a proposed amendment may have a significant adverse impact upon any of the criteria listed in par. (d), that proposed amendment, if approved by the city council or village board, may not become effective until more than 30 days have elapsed since written notice of the city council or village board approval was mailed to the department, as required by par. (e). If within the 30-day period, the department notifies the city council or village board that the department intends to adopt a superseding shoreland–wetland zoning ordinance for the city or village under s. 62.231 (6) or 61.351 (6), Stats., the proposed amendment may not become effective until the ordinance adoption procedure under s. 62.231 (6) or 61.351 (6), Stats., is completed or otherwise terminated.

(5) Nonconforming structures and uses. (a) Notwithstanding s. 62.23 (7) (b), Stats., an ordinance or amendment adopted under s. 61.351, Stats., may not prohibit the repair, reconstruction, renovation, remodeling or expansion of a nonconforming structure, or environmental control facility related to a legal nonconforming structure, in existence on the effective date of the shoreland–wetland zoning ordinance or amendment.

(b) Notwithstanding s. 62.23 (7) (b), Stats., an ordinance or amendment adopted under s. 62.231, Stats., may not prohibit the repair, reconstruction, renovation, remodeling or expansion of a legal nonconforming structure in existence on the effective date of the shoreland–wetland zoning ordinance or amendment, or of any environmental control facility in existence on May 7, 1982 related to that structure. Section 62.23 (7) (b), Stats., shall apply to any environmental control facility that was not in existence on May 7, 1982, but which was in existence on the effective date of the shoreland–wetland zoning ordinance or amendment.

(c) Every shoreland–wetland ordinance or amendment adopted under s. 62.231 or 61.351, Stats., and this chapter shall provide that:

1. If a nonconforming use or the use of a nonconforming structure is discontinued for a period of 12 months, any future use of the property or structure shall conform to the requirements of the ordinance or amendment; and

2. Any legal nonconforming use of property which does not involve the use of a structure and which exists at the time of the adoption or amendment of an ordinance adopted under s. 62.231 or 61.351, Stats., and this chapter may be continued although such use does not conform with the provisions of the ordinance. However, such nonconforming use may not be extended.

(d) The maintenance and repair of nonconforming buildings which extend beyond the ordinary high–water mark of any navigable waters shall be required to comply with s. 30.121, Stats.
adopted by a city or village with the minimum standards for
shoreland–wetland zoning regulations contained in s. NR 117.05. The
department shall issue a certificate of compliance when a city or
village has, in the opinion of the department, complied with s.
62.231 or 61.351, Stats., and this chapter.

(b) The department shall review all proposed amendments to
shoreland–wetland zoning regulations under s. NR 117.05 (4) (c),
to ensure that an ordinance or zoning code which is amended as
proposed will retain its status of compliance with s. 62.231 or
61.351, Stats., and this chapter.

(3) DETERMINATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE. Cities and villages
which do not have shoreland–wetland zoning regulations in effect
within 6 months after receipt of final wetland inventory maps for
that city or village shall be deemed to be in noncompliance with
s. 62.231 or 61.351, Stats., and this chapter. Cities and villages
which have shoreland–wetland zoning regulations that do not
meet the minimum standards contained in s. NR 117.05 shall also
be deemed to be in noncompliance with the requirements of s.
62.231 or 61.351, Stats., and this chapter. If a city or village fails
to adopt an ordinance or modify its existing ordinance or zoning
code to meet the minimum standards in s. NR 117.05 within 6
months after receipt of final wetland inventory maps for that city
or village, the department shall adopt an ordinance or amendment
to an existing ordinance or zoning code for the city or village after
notice and hearing under s. 62.231 or 61.351, Stats. All costs for
such action by the department shall be borne by the noncomplying
city or village.

(4) MONITORING. (a) It is the responsibility of the department
to:

1. Monitor the administration and enforcement of city and village
shoreland–wetland zoning regulations in order to fulfill the
state’s role as trustee of navigable waters.

2. The department shall periodically reevaluate city and village
shoreland–wetland zoning regulations to ascertain continuing
compliance with s. NR 117.05. Every city and village shall
keep its shoreland–wetland zoning regulations current, effective
and enforceable to retain its status of compliance.

(b) The department may initiate enforcement under s. 87.30
(2), Stats., if it finds that a city or village has not adequately
enforced its shoreland–wetland zoning regulations.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1983, No. 335, eff. 12–1–83; correction in (1)
made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, October, 1999, No. 526.